ments day by day, and guide to a mastery over them. Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse; they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust, and distress. The act of Congress of the 14th of July, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shell redeem in coin legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorizes the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus reve nue not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing in his discretion certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this pur-The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong to the Government had on the 30h of June fallen to less than \$45,000,000 as against \$59,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than the appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command, the official promise, fixing a day for resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps back-ward. There is no necromancy in the operations of the Government. The homely maxims of every day life are the best standard of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of his surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his bands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession has to the value of an old promise would alike provoke derision. The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promises of legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption. It denounces the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances toward resump tion, but instead had obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and, while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto, and, having first denounced the barrenness of a promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promias a hindrance to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishment of a judicious system depreparation for resumption. It canbe denied that the substitution of system of preparation without the promise of a day for the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation, would be the gain of the ostance of resumption in exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denuncia tion unmerited of that improvidence which in the eleven years since the peace has consumed \$4,500,000,000 and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and staple currency. Two tures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the add tional coin needful to resumption. The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our Government, has been gravely aggravated by mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is a prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabries which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or seenrities to pledge will not borrow. Con sumption has already fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in the frugal specie paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half ago legal tenders were at their largest volume and the \$12,000,000 retired have been replaced by fresh issues of \$15,000,000 of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about \$4,000, 000 a month because they cannot yield a profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insecure policy inincreases uncertainty. The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through the prudent, safe, and conservative methods which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparation it demands. It says: "We believe such a system well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for exeention, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed, a system open to the public and mapiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and mechanical arts. restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people." The Government of the United States in my opinion can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes, tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the power with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct to that peneficent result. The Convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of pub lic business may not be a prise fought for at the ballot boxes, a brief reward of party zeal, instead of hosts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. The Convention wisely added that reform is necessary even more in the for the con higher grades of the public service. The President, Vice-President, Judges. Senators, Representatives, Cabinet offi cers, these, and all others in authority, are not a private perquisite. They are a public trust. Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of office holders, who are, in truth, but servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied. The number of those gathered into the a compulsory resumption, for which no preparation has been made, and ranks of office holders has been steadiwithout any assurance that it would ly increased beyond any possible re- be practicable. The repeal of that quirement of the public business, while clause is necessary that the natural op-

caucuses and dictating nominations of their own party and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue sence and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office holders. The official class in other countries, ometimes by its own weight and some times in alliance with the army, has con able to rule unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic wer capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion and of resisting an easy change of administration, until the misgovernment beame intolerable, and the public spirit has been strung to the pitch of a civil revolution. The first step in reform i the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to xecute official trusts. Next in import nce is a conscientious fidelity in the vertise of authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest is an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbent. After these immediate steps, which will ensue the exhibition of better examples we may wisely go on to the abolitio of unnecessary officers, and, finally, to a patient, careful organization of a better civil service system under tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and tidelity. While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delesive expectations if I witheld here the expres sion of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permant until its chief magistrate is constitutionally dis qualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of selfimposed restriction by candidates or incumbents. Though this solemnity only can be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of a republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the copcern of goverment, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When a year and a half ago. I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate the reforms to which I had already de oted two of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an offical routine and working out a reform o systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal Adninistration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work hall endeavor, with God's help, to be he efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Po General John A. McClernand chairman, General William Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. J.Spannhorst, Hon. H. J. Redfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon, and others, com

HENDRICKS LETTER.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The fol the St. Louis nomination:

lowing is Hendricks' letter accepting INDIANAPOLIS, July 25, 1876 GENTLEMEN: I have the honor t acknowledge the receipt of your comnunication which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet recognize and appreciate the high ionor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, and prononneed with such unusual manimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own -It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. would have been impossible for me accept the nomination if I could not artily endorse the platform of the lonvention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able to unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes enumerated in the platform. The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of sivil war, and since the peace by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind. By unwise and partial legislation every industry and nterest of the people have been made to suffer, and in the executive department of the Government dishonesty, rapacity, and venality have debauched e public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sword protectors of the state, amassing fortunes by defranding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a criis in the history of the country, I reor with our affairs until the public conand abuses which prevail, shall have reformation of our National Adminis tration in its head and in its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which nfects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. some respects I hold that the present Executive has been the victim, rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a Government composed of elements en-tirely new and pledgd to radical reform The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the United States, with all its amendments. The

joice that the Convention at St. Louis ins so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us science, shocked by the enormous evils demanded and compelled an unsparing necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of pence. The right of local self-government, as guaranteed by the Constitution, must be everywhere restored, and the centralized, almost per sonal imperialism which has been practiced must be done away, or the first principles of the Republic will be lost. Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of value, and our National currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder. As I have beretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people, by artificial measures any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government, if indeed it de serves the name of a policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and, therefore, has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875. which has embarrassed the country by

may be relieved from its disturbing

inefficiency, peculation, fraud, and malversation of the public funds, from ed, that the business of the country

have overspread the whole service like and depressing influence, and that r

ization of the official class into a body | cilitated by the substitution of wiser

The other evil is the organ- return to specie payments may be fa-

the high places of power to the lowest,

shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official re trenchments, and above all on the pro motion of prosperity in all the industries of the people. I do not under stand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step and although the repeal may for the time be prevented, yet the determin tion of the Democratic party on this ubject has now been distinctly declar ed. There should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments. As such a hinderance says the platform the St. Louis Convention, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and demand its repeal I thoroughly believe that by public memy, by official retrenehment at wise finance, enabling us to accura late the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible without

producing an artificial scarcity of curency, or disturbing the public or compercial credit, and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confi dence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to la bor, and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times. With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas Manufactures have been diminished agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed. The burdens of the people story of our need of fiscal reform.

must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expens es. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from \$5 per capita in 1860 to \$18 in 1870 tells its own Our treaties with foreign power should also be revised and amended, it o far as they leave citizens of foreign birth less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our own soil; and the iniquitous coolies system, which through the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese bondmen and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly In the reform of our civil service I

nost heartily endorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be subject to a change at every election, and that it ought not to be made the brief reward of party zeal, but that it ought to be awarded for proved competency, and held for tidelity in the public employ. hope never again to see the cruel and emorseless proscription for political pinions which has disgraced the Adninistration for the last eight years. Bad as the ciivl service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved acility. Such men and such men only should be retained in office but no man should be retained n any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purpose of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt the elections. This is done, and has seen done in almost every county of the land it is a blight upon the morale of the country, and ought to be reform-

Of sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say: That in my judgment the man or party that would involve our schools in polical or sectarian co troversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are so far under the protecting care of all the people rather than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division or misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise, I regard the man who would arouse o foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as a dan gerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens, of every condition, race, and color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize and that in controversies that may arise the Government is not a partisan, but within its Constitutional authority the great and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the Constitutional authority is placed in the the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be pre-

served everywhere. It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me in conclusion to express my satifaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is the first among his equals as a represenative of the spirit and of the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Exentive of the great State of New York he has in a omparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the publie burden so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of his country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest. He has shown himself to be pos sessed of powers and qualities which fit him in an eminent degree for the great work of reformation which this coun try now needs, and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of the President of the United State, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of pence, purity, and prosperity in all de partments of our Government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

THOMAS A. HEXDRICKS To Hon John A. McClernand, chair man, and others of the committee of the National Democratic Conven-

GODLOVE S. ORTH, Republican can didate for Governor of Indiana, hay ing tendered his resignation to the State Central Committee of that State because he is satisfied he will not receive the united support of the Republican party, so essential to success in the approaching election, the Committee, after due consultation have substituted the name of Hon, Beni, Harrison, a grandson of Gen. Harrison, and a man of splendid ability, pure, honest and popular. He has accepted and will make a lively canvass.

PROCTOR KNOTT made an exhibition of himself in the house on Thursday of last week, by his disgraceful references to Ex-Speaker Blaine. The committee appointed on Blaine's resolution to investigate Knott's suppresion of the Caldwell dispatch had reported exhonorating Knott, but at the conclusion of his remarks demanded to, withdraw the same. The Republican members withdrew their names from the report and several Democrats did likewise, on the ground that his speech showed hi malice. But the following extract from Mr. Frye's reply, exposes more than all the soulless character of the man Knott:

"A gentleman who would stand up here in this House, when he knows, as he knows himself, that God struck down Mr. Blaine, and that for two days and a half he never uttered one word, for two days and a half he never recognized his wife or children, for two days and a half his eyes were not closed; a gentleman who dares stand up on this floor, in the absence of Mr. Blaine, and insinuate that it was all a play, in which he is the great and leading character, and that he plays his part admirably; a gentleman who will do this shows a malice filling his whole heart, driving out discretion, driving out justice, driving out affection, driving out all that is good, and pure, and holy, and filling it entirely with its own devilish and wicked of political mercenaries, governing and more prudent legislation, which I forms."

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cay for Fall Goods.

Mindlan Deffersonian. Findiny, Ohio, August 11, 1876.

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

National Republican Ticket. For President.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, Of Ohio.

For Vice President, WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

of New York. Presidential Electors, AARON F. PERRY, of Hamilton,

Republican State Ticket.

E. H. BOHM, of Cuyahoga.

For Secretary of State, MILTON BARNES, of Muskingum Co For Judge of Supreme Court, W. W. BOYNTON, of Lorain County.

For Member of Board of Public Works,

JAMES C. EVANS, of Delaware County. SAM CARRY has now deserted the Democracy, and stands upon the greenback platform, with Peter Cooper. He has been named for the Vice Presidency in place of Booth. What will the Democracy do now, without

the horney handed Samuel? SMUGGLER wore his laurels but a brief season. At Buffalo, on Thursday of last week, he was distanced on the second heat, and Goldsmith Maid recaptured her grown by the three fastest straight heats on record, 2:16, 2:15 1-4 and 2:15. She is Queen of the Turf again.

AFTER much affliction and heavy penance, Gov. Hendricks has discovered that he has always been a hard money man, is now a hard money man, and always expects to be a hard money man, unless he is placed on a ticket with a soft money man. His speeches in Ohio, last fall were only made for the sake of harmony, and didn't count.

THE Argus, the leading Democratic paper of Brooklyn, New York, pays the following deserved compliment to the Republican candidate for Presi-

"Rutherford is one of those mer who will patiently hear all you have to say, and then do what he thinks is right, whether you like it or not." And the Argus is nearer right than Democratic Journan's usually get.

THE Indianapolis Journal says that it has in that office a little relie of war times, in the shape of a call for a Democratic mass meeting in 1861, in the words and figures following to wit: The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks will address the people of Jackson and adjoining counties at Seymour, Ind., Wednesday, September 14, 1864, at 10 o'clock. Let all who are in favor of peace, all who desire to be free from the death grip of this infamously wicked, imbecile and tyrannical adminis tration, its arbitrary and illegal arrests and its draft and conscription laws, by which penceable citizens are dragged from their homes and all the endear ments of domestic life to butcher and be butchered, come out and hear the eloquent advocate of peace and re-

The folly of advocating inflation is secoming more and more apparent day by day, as the fact in regard to unemployed money in the great money centers becomes known. In New York money is offered on good security, call loans, at 2 per cent. per annum. In Rochester, New York, there are \$60,-000,000 lying idle in bank vaults. Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore are similarly conditioned. There is no scarcity of money. The want is employment for it-something to buy it with-the country to grow up to the point requiring it-confidence in business integrity, and until these things intervene it will not be Lientier

in the usual sense in which it is spoken of. Inflation will not at present revive business, stimulate enterprise, or make money "plentier." The country is smarting severely under the lesson it has learned that inflated prices, at the last have to be paid in solid values, and it will not again immediately enter the delusive snare spread in the Spider's parlor. Hendrick's "repeal the resumption clause in any form," is the snare of the spider. Do not be caught

THE tail has waggled the dog. Hendricks wrote, "A repeal of the resumption clause in almost any form, will elect the State ticket and carry the Indianapolis district." It was written to a Democratite member of Congress, and the result was, Tilden, though harder than adamant on the money question, was obliged to trim his sail, so that he could denounce the resumption act as a "sham," and a hindrance to resumption. The tortuous paths by which he arrived at that conclusion are given in his letter of acceptance, but are as treacherous and false as the conclusion is illogical. The tail has waggled the dog, and is

tion clause in any form," said the tail. 'Yes," said the head "it is a sham, let it go, "and forthwith the Currency conmittee, which had up to that point stood with Tilden, agreed by a vote of 6 to 4, to report a bill for its repeal, and the House, on Saturday, by a strict party vote, responded "amen." It is now "Hendricks and Tilden," and the tail is happier than Gratz Brown was with Horace. Nast's next picture will be a tail demanding repeal, with a head behind, assenting "Yes, its a

THE HAMBURG MURDERERS. There is a prospect that the butchers of Hamburg will come to grief. Some were disposed to find fault with Gov. Chamberlin for proceeding slowly. But the verdict of the coroners inquest was only reached on the 1st, after a tedious but thorough investigation. The result is that M. C. Butler, Col. A. P. Butler, Pierce Butler, and Rev. J. Meeling are charged with the crime of murder, and warrants have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, of Aikens county, for their arrest. Fifty three other citizens of that county are similarly arraigned, and thirty citizens of Georgia, Gov. Chamberlain has issued a requisition upon the Governor of Georgia for the surrender of the latter. We trust Gov. Chamberlain, assured by the President as he has been of his and examine our improved Lasts, and support, will leave no stone unturned to bring the miscreants to justice. ---

"TEETER." Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks are playing "teeter" on the currency plank of the St. Louis platform. As one goes up the other goes down. Tilden only weighs 117 pounds, but he has got a barrel of money on his end. -India nopolis Journal

The bar'l of money didn't count lendricks has triumphed and Sammy thinks the Resumption clause was only "sham" any way, for the same reason that Reynard concluded the grapes were sour. He rnd his coadjutors succeeded by a strictly partisan course in preventing Platt's admission, although the committee reported in his favor, so that Tilden's man should be kept on the Finance and Currency Committee, but all to no purpose. Hendricks captured the Committee, and now Sammy

sings in a doleful strain: "How vain are all things here below, How false-and yet, how fair. Each pleasure hath its poison too,

And every sweet its snare." THOSE LETTERS.

After nearly six weeks of weary wait ng, Tilden and Hendricks have given their letters of acceptance to the country. Tilden especially bears evidence of labored preparation, cautious ex pression, and careful emendation, yet after all the weary waiting of the country, and the caution and care of the composition-after the Saratoga conference and all -it is more remarkable for what it does not say than what does. Everybody expected him to base his appeal upon the prostrate business condition of the country, and ascribe it to the Republican supremacy in the councils of the nation. Everybody expected him to theorize upon the currency and to eliminate some policy of resumption, but the shallow and indefinite policy outlined, based upon "official economies," the substitution of "wise legislation," (of which the present House furnishes an illustrious example) promoting prosperity in all the industries of the people, and at the same time pronouncing the resamption clause of the Resumption act a "sham," which, by fixing a time for resumption really furnishes the act with whatever vitality there is in it, is like a man going into the money market and offering his note of hand for sale, with, out specifying time of payment or even tary of the Treasury to redeem the furnishing any security that it will ever be paid. Everyone expected him to promise protection to citizens of all classes, race or color, regardless of their previous condition, and to treat of the impoverished condition of the South; but his failure to grapple with the Hamburg massacre, and rise above the petty politician into the grand statesman by a prompt condemnation of such outrages, and an assurance that the full powers of government reposed in him would be exercised to secure the supremacy of the laws and the punishment of offenders, is a lost opportunity to give to the better class of citizens a promise that in voting for him they would not be voting blindly. Everyone expected him to say some thing about civil service reform; yet not a word that he has said is any guarantee that, if he is elected, the policy of the present House will not prevail, and the places of Union men be absorbed by Confederates who are 'bigger men than old Grant," Everyone expected him to say something becomes a hindrance to resumption, upon the one-term principle, and he or just the opposite of what Governor does it by the assertion that no reform Tilden claims. The Confederates have will be permanent, until the President not improved their prospects by their is constitutionally disqualified from holding the office more than one term. As that is an opinion we have long held, and one which is growing up rapidly among the people, it will be reseived with gratification; but when he speaks of the "temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged," and "experience having re peatdly exposed the futility of self-

act submitting to the States a constitutional amendment by which the Executive will be "effectually delivered from his greatest temptation." Besides the omission of the Governor to express himself upon the Hamburg butchery, he has signally failed to place himself on record upon the School question. This is not an oversight, but an omission, not an unintended but an intended one, as any one acquainted with his record will realize. His signature to the "Grey Nun's" act, by which its graduates were given precedence over other applicants for situations as teachers, in the public schools, without examinapress of New York; his subserviency to Senator Kiernan, of that faith, and his connection with Tammany, which purchased its supremacy by subserviency to the Catholics and sealed its bargains by appropriations of millions of money from the School Funds of New York. are sufficient reasons why he dared not place himself on record against sectarian appropriations from the school funds. On this subject his partner on the ticket is not silent, though evidently regarding the matter as already suf-

imposed restrictions by candidates or

incumbents," we see but little hope of

a pressure being brought to bear upon

Congress to secure the passage of an

ficiently provided against. Hendricks letter is written more trippingly, with less care, and as though he was master of the situation. Apparently in harmony with his chief, he is nevertheless an antagonist who hes beaten him in the game for precedence now in the lead. "Repeal the resump- on the currency question, and obliged

the acknowledged resumptionist, the hard money candidate, to pronounce the fixing of a day for resumption as "a sham," thereby permitting the Democratic House to do as it has since done, repeal that clause, against which repeal Governor Tilden had directed all his forces. On the Southern condition, he fairly represents the dematogue when he declares that when the power of the Government is taken from the party in power and given into the hands of the Democracy there will be peace, and not till then. Yes, peace, of the Hamburg butchery order, pro-duced by the forced submission of the

colored citizens to the demands of the

derringer and white line policy.

And now as to the honesty of the showing. Tilden says that to appoint a day for resumption without making preparations to resume, is a sham. So should we say of a man who had given his note to pay on a certain day and had made no preparations to pay. But we cannot tell what his preparations are until the day of payment arrives. If he is a correct business man he goes on with his preparations quietly, with out making a great parade, and if obliged to borrow, does not fasten interest upon himself before the time re quired for payment. The resumption act does make preparations for payment, Tilden to the contrary notwithstanding, and authorizes the Secretary to Issue bonds, if necessary, to secure a loan for that purpose; but because the Secretary has not created a "great central reservoir of coin" years ahead of the time necessary to use it, and saddled a further unnecessary expense. in the shape of interest upon the coun try, Tilden cannot see the preparation. There are nearly two years and a half of time left in which to make prepara tions. The time is ample, and the

work can be done.

Tilden regards the appointment of a

day on which to resume as a hindrance

to resumption. In this he is not hon-

est. A note without day depends for

payment upon what may be decided to be a reasonable time, unless the maker chooses to pay sooner. A collection cannot be forced until that reasonable ime expires. It is simply the greenback promise to pay, nothing more, and only has value because of faith in the promisor. But the repeal of the resumption clause takes from the act its only resumption feature, and makes it an inflation measure of the orthodox greenback school. Tilden is not hor est in his statement: Hendricks is elev erer, because it (repeal) achives the object with which he has been identifled. Tilden is neither a Statesman or an ordinary politician, if he is ignorant of the effect repeal of the resumption clause will produce. Either he speaks at random, ignorantly, or designedly seeks to mislead, and in either case he proves his unfitness for the position to which he aspires. As a proof of what we say, we give the section of the Resumption act covering the matter and containing the resumption clause, which is given in italics. That clause repealed leaves the rest of the section in force and operative, and transforms it into an inflation measure. Read it: "Sec. 3. That section 5,127 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. imiting the aggregate amount of cirenlating notes of National banking associations, be, and is hereby repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit; and ew banking associations may be oranized in accordance with existing aw without respect to said aggregate imit. * * * And whenever, and so often, as circulating notes shall be ssued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or c'reulating notes, or so newly organized as afore-

legal-tender United States notes in excess of the 300 millions of dollars, to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of National bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of legal-tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D., 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars." Under this banks may be created and currency issued to the extent of hundreds of millions, but the greenbacks may not be contracted beyond the \$300,000,000 specified. All, therefore, issued beyond the \$70,000,000 of greenbacks which may be withdrawn is clear inflation. Inflation is a natural hindrance to resumption; therefore the repeal of the resumption clause, by encouraging and promoting inflation,

said it shall be the duty of the Secre

ORDINANCE o assess and collect the cost and expense

of constructing the extension of the East Main Sewer in the West Sewer District, Findlay, Onlo. SECTION I, Be it ordained by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Findlay, Ohio, that the cost and expenses of constructing the East Main Sewer in the West Sewer Disthe East Main Sewer in the West Sewer District of said Village as required by the ordinance passed August 7, 1876, including the costs of publication of notices, ordinances and engineering be, and the same hereby is, assessed upon said district and the lots and lands therein, according to benefits to be ascertained and determined according to law.

SEC. 2. The sum of four hundred dollars, the estimated cost of said extention be, and the same hereby is assessed upon said district to be apportioned as required by law upon the lots and lands therein according to benefits.

SEC. 3. That M. Gray, Wm. H. Wheeler and Squire Carlin, be, and they hereby are appointed to axe as and apportion said sum upon said lots and lands in said district, according to benefits as required by law, and that they make report of their action and assessment to raid council within ten days from notice of their appointment.

SEC. 4. That said assessments when so made and if, when confirmed by the Council, shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Village by the 15th day of Sept. 1876, in default whereof the same shall be collected according to Lew. shall be collected according to law. the same small be confected according to law, with eight (8) per cent, penalty thereon.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed August 7, 1876.

J. A. MEEAS, Ci ik. J. CARR, Mayor.

This ordinance shall linke effect and be it ofce from and after its passage. Pa sed Aug. 7, 1856 J. A. MEEKS, Clerk. J. CERR, Mayor. ORDINANCE FINDLAY

Lincoln Street, Finding, Ohio. SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Finding, Ohio, a majority of the lot owners having assented thereto, that the cost and expenses of coninspirity of the lot owners having assented thereto, that the cost and expenses of constructing the Sewer on the East end of East Lincoln Street, in said Village, as required by the ordinance passed August 7th, 1876, including the cost of peblication of ordinances notices and engineering, be, and the same hereby is assessed upon the lots and lands on each side of said street, bounding and abutting upon said sewer in proportion to their feet front respectively.

SEC. 2. That the sum of fifty cents per for the front, the calimated cost of said improvement be, and the same hereby is assessed upon said lots and lands; three-fourths of which shall be paid by the cwness of said lots and lands, to the Treasurer of said village on or before September 11, 1876, and the remaining one-fourth or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete the said improvement on or be bree September 15th, 1876, in default whereof such assessments, with eight (5) per cent, penalty thereon, shall be collected according to law. Provided, however, that the lands on each side of said street from Eagle Creek West to a point two hundred feet East of Grant alley, shall be assessed twenty five cents per foot front to he paid as aforesaid, the frontage thereof being greater than their average depth.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in the control of the said take of the field and be in the control of the said take of the field and be in the control of the said take of the control of the paid as aforesaid, the frontage thereof being greater than their average depth.

Pavord America 7, 1876.

J. A. MEEKS, Clerk J. CARR, Mayor. Notice to Contractors.

New Advertisements. C EALED proposats will be received by the Colerk of the Board of Education of Sub-District No. 1, Eagle township, Hapcock County Ohlo, until A CURIOSITY A ten-dollar bill of 1776 sent free for stamp. Address Hurst & Co., 77 Nas-Monday, September 4, 1876, building a school house in Sub-Distr. I, according to the plans and specifins on file in the Clerk's office. Each 1 ist contain the name of every person ested in the same, and be accompanied afficient guarantee of some distinctes. ACENTS For best chance in the dress U.S.SAFETY POCKET CO. New-ark, N. J.

Cerk of Sub-District, No. 1.

Mt. Blanchard Schools.

THE FALL TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS

Monday, August 28th, 1876.

TUITION FOR THE TERM.

Primary Schools...... 3 00

The above fultion must be paid invariably in advance. It is very desirable that all who expect to affend during the term be present on the first day of the session.

Foreign Scholus desiring boarding place should apply to the President of the Board or Superintendent.

By unier of the Board. Aug 11, 75 - 11-16. a. W. McVAY, Pres

ORDINANCE

according to beneatis, as required by law, and that they make report of their action sad

ppointment. SEC. 4. That the said assessments when

A SELECT CLOCK. J CARR, Mayor.

ORDINANCE

Said improvement to be made in accord ance with the plans, specification, profile and estimate made and adopted by the Board

e so made, constructed and completed un er the supervision, and to the acceptance of he Sound of Improvement by the 15th day

Passed August 7, 1878 J. A. MEEKS, Clerk, J. CARR, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

SECTION). Be it ordained by the Council of

with the plans, specifications, profile and es limites adopted by the Board of Improve

ent, and now on file. See 3 ald work and Sewer shall be s

fect in ten days after its first publication Passed August 7, 1876. J. A. MECKS, Clerk. J. CARR. Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Findbay, Ohio that a Main Sewer or drain be constructed in the West part of the West Sewer District of Findbay, Ohio, as hereinalter specified.

Sec. 2. That said sewer or drain shall commence on the South side of Linna Street is said Village at the South end of Broad alley to unling thence North on said Broad alley to we sington Street; thence West on Washington to Western Street; thence North of Western Street to the North end thereof near the Blanchard river.

SEC. 3. That said sewer or drain shall be constructed of not less than filter inch sewer pipe, to be not less than filter here along said course to said point of termination, on a descending gratient of not less than three inches to each one bundred test. Also, all necessary catch basins, abutments, stops, lateral connections and provisions for house connections and local and lateral sewerage and drainage. Said improvement to be made in accordance with the plans, socializations, profiles and estimates made and adopted by

in accordance with the plants so cheations profiles and estimates made and adopted by the Board of Improvement and now on file SEC. I. Said work and improvement shall be so made, constructed and completed under the supervision and to the acceptance of the Board of Improvement by the 15th day of October, A. D. 1875, and the cost and expenses

Passed August 7, 1676.

J. A. MEEKS, Clerk. J. CARR, Mayor.

ORDINANCE

SECTION I. He if ordained by the Council of

to the fiel and of said jobs and laimle respectivery.

SEC 7. britting sum of forty (10) cents per
foot and, the dimand cases of said onprovenent be, and the same hereby is assessed upon said observed laimle; one-half
thereof to be paid to the Treasurer of said
Village on or before veptember lst, 1878, in
demails the same logether with eight (8) per
cent penalty thereon, shall be collected according to law.

THE FALL TERM OF THE PINDLAY

Monday, September 4th, 1876.

Non-resident pupils will be allowed to select

being that they shall be qualified to pursue the study with advantage. They will be ad-mitted to the High, Normal and B Grammar grades, and will sit in the room in which they have most studies. There will be from one to three classes in each of the following

one to three classes in each of the indexing subjects: Arithmetic Grammar, Geography, U. S. History, Physiology, Afgebra, Chemis-try, Natural Philosophy, Trigonometry, Latin, German, and Theory and Practice of Teaching. Vocal Music Penmanship, Reading Speli-

ng, Composition, and Deciamation will also colve the most careful attention. Greek will be laught if there are a sufficient

Greek will be taught if timere are a sunction number to form a class, and, if not, private instruction will be given to such as desire it. A tuition fee of Fifty Cents per week will be charged. For further information apply to C. F. PALMER, Supt. of Schools.

construct a Main Sewer in the West partitle West Sewer District of Finning, Onio

Improvement, and now on file. Sec. 4, Said work and improved

extend the hast Malo Sewer to the Wes

sessment - ithin ten days from their

Intermediate School.....

MOODY'S Sermons and talk at the N. Y. Hippodrome from the Tribone verbatim reports, in the new book Glad Tidings. Beware of imitations. 509 Pages St. 11,"00 orders. AGENTS WANT-FD. E. B. TREAT, Publisher' So5 Broadway New York. an examine the same and make their be coordingly. Contractors will be expect Ose what material they can belonging to all buthling, and make due allowers

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

of constructing the West Main Sewer in the West Sewer district in Finding, Ohio. SECTION 1. He it ordained by the Council o Well's Carbolic Tablets Secrion 1. Be it ordained by the Conneil of the Incorporated Village of Findlay, Ohio, that the cost and expenses of constructing the West Main Sewer in the West Sewer district in said village as ordained by the Ordinance passed August 7, 18-8, including the cost of publication of Ordinances. Notices and Engineering, be, and the same bereby is assessed up a said district, and the lots and lands therein, according to benefits to be ascertained and determined according to law. Sec. 2. That the sum of Three Thousand and Stylindred dollars the estimated cost of said Sewer, be, and the same hereby is assessed upon said district to be apportioned as required by law upon the lots and lands therein according to benefits.

Sec. 3. That allon Gray, William H. Wheeler, a 48 quire Carlin, three judiclous men of said corporation, be, and they hereby are appointed to assess and apportion said sum upon said lots and lands in said district according to benefits. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, 11 . den are earning \$40, to \$120 per week !

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS RENOURUEN.

Complete in the thrilling history of 100 eve tal years also of the great "Exhibition, grand in description of our mighty resona m agriculture, commerce, minerals, manufac-mera, natural wonders, curiosities, etc., all rela-ted the state of the state of the state of the state by illustrated A. Century. Map and Birch's Eye View. Free, Sells marveliously fast, 10 0 more agents nemted quickly for this and our standard. "LIFEOF L. VINGSTONE," 50,000 already sold, also new Bible, 2,000 chatrations. Has no equal. For extra terms write to HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 14 W. 4th St. Clin. O. 12.15

Sheriff's Sale. (IN PARTITION.)

SEC. 4. That the said assessments when made, and it, and when confirmed by the Council shall be paid to the Treasurer of said village by the lith day of September, A. D. 1876, in default a herror the same shall be collected according to law with eight percent, penalty there a.

SEC. 5, This Collinance shall take effect, and be in force in tendays from and after its publication. Gideon C. Knepper vs. James M. Knepper, et al I N pursuance of an order of sale issued from the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County, tobio on the 2 th day of June, A D. 1876, and to me directed in day of June, A. D. N.E., and to me directed it the case bereinabore manued I will expose at Public Sale, at the door of the Court House in the town of Findiay, Ohio or Saturday it a 19th day of August, A. In 1778, at on or-lock in the afternoon of six day, the following Real Estate, situated a rate sound to Hancock and Salte of Ohio, how the hold and described as follows, bow?

The West half of the Northwest quarier of Section thirty six 1800. In forest manual cases. Section 5, he it ordained by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Finding, Ohio, hat the East Man Sewer on West street in he West Sewer district of said village be exceeded as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That said Sewer shall be extended indiconstructed from the present southern eminus of said Sewer on the South side of Lincoln street. Our hero the South side of Lincoln street. Section thirty-six (36) in Fownshi North of Range nine(3) East. TERMS OF SALE: One-third Cash TERMS OF SALE: One-third Cash on day of sale; one-third in one year and one third in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the property sold, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Appraised at \$250 00, and subject to the Dower Estate of Elizabeth Hanna.

SAMUEL MYRES,
Sheriff of Hancock County, Ohio.
Sheriff 's Office, Findiay, Ohio, July 19, 1876, 11-14. of Sinch sewer pipe, in accordance with the plans, specifications, and profile of said original ewer, and upon a gradient of not less than three helies to each less feet, and shall be not less than six feet deep at Lima

Ditch Notice.

Avorror's Office, Hancock Coexty, Onto.)
Fishelaxy, July 20, 1876.
Whereas, a petition signed by John Relpman
and Lyman sharp has been filed with the Audito
of said county, praying for the establishing, location and construction of a ditch, drain or water
course, on the following proposed line to-wit:
Commencing in an old ditch at a point about
the center of the southwest quarter of the south
west quarter of section twenty-three (23), Eagli
Township, Hancock County, Ohio; thence cas
along said old ditch to the cast line of the wes
half of said quarter section; thence following the along said old ditch to the east line of the we half of said quarter section; thence following it lowest land in an easterly direction across the southeast quarter of said section, bearing a little north of east; thence continuing the same direction through a part of the west half of the south west quarter of section twenty-four (34) of sai township, following the line of a small channous in existence, to Eagle Creek, and there thermitants. This is to notify all persons interested that the

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Findlay, Ohio, that the fast end of Lincoin street in said vidage be drained and improved by a Main Sewer, as hirefaratier specified.

SEC. 2. That a Drain or Sewer of 12 Inch Sewer pipe be constructed on said jart of said sirea, commencing at the East end of the Sewer now on the West end of said street and extending thence East to Eagle Creek. That at said point of commencement said Sewer shird be not less than six and a half feet deep, and extending thence East to said termination upon a descending gradient of not be stillage three factors to each 100 feet. American and Foreign Patents.
GILMORE & CO., Successors to Chipman, Hosser & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference cuses before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Sends Tamp To Gilmore & Co. For Phanfillet of Sixty Pages. bet le-riban three inches to each 100 feet. Also air necessary catch bosins, abutments, dope, herral connections, and provisions for house connections and local and lateral sewernes and drainage. Said improvement to be made and constructed in accordance PAGES.
Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office shows 28 7,500 acres of Rounty Land Warrantsoutstanding These were issued under set of 1856 and prior sets. Gill MORE & CO, pay cash for them. Send by registered letter, where Assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office. Contested Land Cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private Land Calms, MYNING and PRE EMPITON Claims and HUNESTEAD Cases attended to. Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and PAILORS of the are war, or their heirs, are in many cases utitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Wrise fu history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to GIL MORE & CO., and a full reply, after examin

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS
Wounded, or it jured in the late war, however
s'lightly, can obtain a pension by addressing
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Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & CO. before the Supreme Courts of the United States
the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims
Commitsion. Each department of our business is conbusiness entrusted to GILMORE A thus secured. We desire to wip suc

Address GILMORF & CO.,

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J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Gre n Book," &c.
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1586,

Jan, 14, 1876 by

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the P obate Court of Hancock County, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on the (18) nineteenth day of August, A. B. 1876, at one o'chek in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House, in Findiay, Hancock County, and 'state of Ohio, the following rea estate, to will: The scutheast quarter of section one (1), in township two (2), north range nine (3) east, in said County and State, excepting therefrom one acre out of the southeast corner thereof, heretotore conveyed to one Thomas Miller. Said land will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances by way of dower or otherwise. Appraised at 25,388. Terms of Sale: One-third in hand, one third in one year, and one third in two years from day of sale, with interest, the payments to be coured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

F. C. COOK, Administrator of David Cook, deceased. HENRY BROWN, Altorney.

SEWER NOTICE.

I off owners in the west sewer it district of finding, oblo, are notified that norsuant to cettions filed, the Soard of improvement have presented to the Council of said village their reports on said petition praying for the construction of a Main Sewer along Broad Alley in said district as follows: Animerical Alley in said district as f

Carriages and Wagons.

Buck, Reimund &



The Oldest and Most Reliable The increased demand for our Carriages The increased demand for our Carriages, buggles and wagons, required increased fiputiles for manufacturing. To meet this demand we have increased our facilities by erecting a two story brick building on Main Cress Street, near L. E. & L. Ry. Depot. With the variety and large quantities of our Carriages, Englies and Wagons on hand, we are better enabled to give our customers a large and more perfect stock to select from. Our long experience, ample resources, using nothing but first class stock, employing first class work were and our respective branches being under our personal direction, enables us to give our cus. Jonnes

freetlen, enables us to give our cus comers at is setten and a more perfect standard of FARM WACONS!

There are many reasons why every farmer and teamster should buy our make of wagon. They are made of the best selected timber, thoroughly seasoned under cover, he lightest running and most durable wagon in the market.

Repairing Done With Neatness, Promptness and Dispatch.

Being thankful for past favors, in solleiting a continuance of favors from past and present eastoners, the favor of a trial from others is most respectfully requested, believing they will find it to their interest to become our customers. *** its member the place, Main Cross Street, near L. E. & L. Ry. Depot. BUCK, BEIMUND & SEYFANG.

PROCLAIM!

BUSINESS



And intend to stay in it as long as we are per-mitted to breathe and will self our Stoves and Tinware as Cheap as the Cheapest.

COOK STOVES

We Will not be Undersold. We Make a Specialty of Eavetroughs, Lightning Rods

and Roofing. Also, Extensive Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron Cornice. Caps, Store Fronts, &c.

Drawings and Estimates on Work Given on Short Notice Do Not Forget the Place. N). 30 GOIT HOUSE BLOCK. .

FINDLAY, OHIO. Apr. 7, '76 JOHN ADAMS & CO.'

R. & T. Tonie Elixir and Liquid Extract of Beef. are cured by using R. & T.

are cured by using R & T Tonic Exilir and Liquid Extract of Beef, whether brought on by natural causes or the use of inju-

Female Diseases are curred by using R.4T. Children's Dise's Extract of Beef (except

Kidney Troubl's recursed by using R & F. Kidney Troubl's Fonde Elixir of Lequid in male or female are cared by using **E** & **F**. Tonic Elixir and Liquid Extenct of Beef. If you do not find this medicine at one

store, call at another, and if it is not on sale in your place, have your drugged order it, or send direct to us. Price 5: per bittle. Sent on receipt of price. Richardson & Tullidge, Cincinnati, Ohio,



PATENT TODD STOVE. WITH FOOT REST ON BOTH SIDES. MICA WINDOWS, SWING HEARYN,
AND CHINA URN.
The Finance or constructed that it is given the greatest
radiating surface of any store made. PORTABLE LININGS. ue and Pipe on the back. No more Rie ing of Collar or Elbow on Sheet Iron. WARRANTED TO DRAW.

WILLIAM RESOR & CO., Cinciuna FOR SALE BY John Adams & Co., FINDLAY, OHIO,

DITCH No. 24.

Audition's Office, Hancock Co., O., } August 2, 1876. At Beron's Office, Hancock Co., O., 1

Wiffiteas, a petition signed by A. R.
Simek, and others, has been filed with
the Austroard said County, praying so the
establi-daing for front and construction of a
dited, drive or water course, on the fullowing proposed fine lower. Us manering at a
point seventeen chains North of the Southwest corner of section twenty eight. [8, "Inlies tograshlp, said county, on the Bost side
of a county cost; thence in a basicry and
Northese bery direction to the sest 1 no of
said Section (wanty eight 189, thence North
along the cost line of said Section (wentyeight [18] and the east line of Section is
twenty-and (2f. 43) it ininfersets what
twenty-and (2f. 43) it ininfersets what
twenty-and (2f. 43) it ininfersets
is known as the Parker Ditch; thence following the course of the sord Periter Ditch in
a Northwesterly direction to its intensection
with what is known as the Outlet Ditch near
the center of said Section twenty one, (2f) of
said township, and there formings.

This is to notify all persons interested that
the said petition will be up for hearing at the
Austron's Office on the second day of September, 1876, at its o'clock A. M.

G. S. MOSHER,
County Auditor.